

## Metal & Nonmetal Activity Series


### Metals

Lithium ( $\text{Li}^+$ )  
Sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ )  
Potassium ( $\text{K}^+$ )  
Rubidium ( $\text{Rb}^+$ )  
Barium ( $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ )  
Strontium ( $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ )  
Calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ )  
Magnesium ( $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ )  
Aluminum ( $\text{Al}^{3+}$ )  
Manganese ( $\text{Mn}$ )  
Zinc ( $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ )  
Chromium ( $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ )  
Iron ( $\text{Fe}$ )  
Cadmium ( $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ )  
Cobalt ( $\text{Co}^{2+}$ )  
Nickel ( $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ )  
Tin ( $\text{Sn}$ )  
Lead ( $\text{Pb}$ )  
Hydrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ )  
Antimony ( $\text{Sb}$ )  
Bismuth ( $\text{Bi}$ )  
Copper ( $\text{Cu}$ )  
Mercury ( $\text{Hg}$ )  
Silver ( $\text{Ag}^+$ )  
Platinum ( $\text{Pt}$ )  
Gold ( $\text{Au}$ )

### Nonmetals

Fluorine ( $\text{F}_2$ )  
Chlorine ( $\text{Cl}_2$ )  
Bromine ( $\text{Br}_2$ )  
Iodine ( $\text{I}_2$ )

Decreases in activity



### Common Charges for Transition Metals

$\text{Fe} \rightarrow +2, +3$

$\text{Cu} \rightarrow +1, +2$

$\text{Ag} \rightarrow +1$

$\text{Hg}_2 \rightarrow +1, +2$

$\text{Pb} \rightarrow +2, +4$

$\text{Cd} \rightarrow +2$

$\text{Zn} \rightarrow +2$

$\text{Ni} \rightarrow +2, +3$

$\text{Au} \rightarrow +1, +4$

$\text{Co} \rightarrow +2, +3$

$\text{Sn} \rightarrow +2, +4$

$\text{Cr} \rightarrow +2, +3$

## Solubility Rules

- 1) Most nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) and acetate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^-$ ) salts are soluble.
- 2) Most salts containing the alkali metal ions ( $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Cs}^+$ ,  $\text{Rb}^+$ ) and the ammonium ion ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) are soluble.
- 3) Most chloride, bromide, and iodide salts are soluble. Notable exceptions are salts containing the ions  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ , and  $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$ .
- 4) Most sulfate salts are soluble. Notable exceptions are  $\text{BaSO}_4$ ,  $\text{PbSO}_4$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{CaSO}_4$ .
- 5) Most hydroxide salts are only slightly soluble. The important soluble hydroxides are  $\text{NaOH}$  and  $\text{KOH}$ . The compounds  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$ , and  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  are only slightly soluble.
- 6) Most sulfide ( $\text{S}^{2-}$ ), carbonates ( $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ), chromate ( $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ ), and phosphate ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ) salts are only slightly soluble.

	Acetate	Bromide	Carbonate	Chlorate	Chloride	Hydroxide	Iodide	Nitrate	Oxide	Phosphate	Sulfate	Sulfide	
Aluminum	S	S	-	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	D	Al $^{+3}$
Ammonium	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	NH $_4^+$
Berium	S	S	I	S	S	S	S	S	S	I	I	S	Ba $^{+2}$
Cadmium	S	S	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	I	Cd $^{+2}$
Calcium	S	S	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	I	I	Ca $^{+2}$
Copper I (ous)	-	S/I	I	-	I	I	I	-	I	-	D	I	Cu $^{+1}$
Copper II (ic)	S	S	D	S	S	I	-	S	I	I	S	I	Cu $^{+2}$
Hydrogen	S	S	S	S	S	HCH	S	S	S	S	S	S	H $^{+1}$
Iron II (ous)	S	S	I	-	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	I	Fe $^{+2}$
Iron III (ic)	I	S	-	-	S	I	-	S	I	I	S/I	I	Fe $^{+3}$
Lead II (ous)	S	S/I	I	S	S/I	I	I	S	I	I	I	I	Pb $^{+2}$
Lead IV (ic)	D	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	Pb $^{+4}$
Magnesium	S	S	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	D	Mg $^{+2}$
Manganese	S	S	I	-	S	I	S	S	I	-	S	I	Mn $^{+2}$
Mercury I (ous)	S/I	I	I	S/I	I	-	S/I	S/D	I	I/D	I	I	Hg $^{+1}$
Mercury II (ic)	S	S/I	I	S	S	I	I	S	I	S/I	D	I	Hg $^{+2}$
Nickel	S	S	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	I	S	I	Ni $^{+2}$
Potassium	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	K $^{+1}$
Silver	S	I	I	S	I	-	I	S	I	I	S/I	I	Ag $^{+1}$
Sodium	S/I	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	Na $^{+1}$
Tin II (ous)	-	-	-	-	S	I	S	-	I	-	S	I	Sn $^{+2}$
Tin IV (ic)	-	S/D	-	-	S/D	-	S/D	-	I	I	S/D	I	Sn $^{+4}$
Zinc	S	S	I	S	S	I	S	D	I	I	S	I	Zn $^{+2}$
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^-$	$\text{Br}^-$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	$\text{ClO}_3^-$	$\text{Cl}^-$	$\text{OH}^-$	$\text{I}^-$	$\text{NO}_3^-$	$\text{O}^{2-}$	$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	$\text{S}^{2-}$	